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from 1850 to 1860—the excess of our imports over our exports was over 364 millions of dollars. During the last ten years of a protective tariff, the excess of exports over imports was \$11,345,860. The tariff was reduced in 1883. Our foreign trade that year amounted to \$1,547,020,043. In 1886 the returns show a falling off amounting to \$232,059,350. Since the defeat of the Morrison bill our foreign trade has been rapidly increasing.

During the ten years of a low tariff there was only one year in which our exports exceeded our imports, whereas there has not been a single year of the eleven years of a high tariff in which our exports were not greater than our imports.

During that period our exports have exceeded our imports to the enormous amount of \$1,710,544,903. Seventy-five per cent. of our exports were agricultural products, and our farming industries, therefore, were the gainers to that amount by the policy of protection, which English manufacturers and their echoers, the American free traders, are so anxious to abolish for the “poor” and “struggling” American farmer.

JOHN BALL, JR.

V.

HOW TO NAME CHILDREN.

I TURNED the leaves of the May REVIEW until I came to “Notes and Comments,” when I read No. 1, by P. J. Otey, “How to Name Children,” in which he reasons half seriously that it is dangerous to give children more than one name.

Now this needs no reply, by reason of any logical value which the article may be thought to have, but it is another illustration of the folly of reasoning from numbers taken at random and applied to everything from the tariff down to the naming of our children.

People love to draw conclusions from statistics, and very few of them ever stop to inquire how often the same fact is followed by the same effect.

Let us now apply Mr. Otey’s discoveries to another set of names in another age and witness the result.

The Comptroller’s report for Tennessee, made in 1887, shows that there were ninety-five county trustees, and all of them, except nine, had more than one name, or what we usually call a double name.

The report shows that rewards were offered and paid for forty-six fugitives from justice, and that only three had more than one name, and that of the forty persons who received the rewards thirty-seven had more than one name.

I do not, therefore, believe that plain John has, so far as name is concerned, any advantage over James G. in a race for the presidency.

It is not true that figures never lie; they lie outrageously. Abstract numbers mean nothing, tariff debaters to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. D. TILLMAN.

VI.

A REPLY TO MR. BROMLEY.

MR. ISAAC H. BROMLEY, in the July number of this REVIEW, criticises my article on “Dangerous Trusts” in the May number, mainly because, as he alleges, my language is too strong and exaggerated. He also intimates that I obtained my facts from the newspapers, et cætera, and that there is nothing in the history and investigations of the Pacific railroads that would justify a careful

writer in designating the constructors and managers of those great national highways as robbers and plunderers of the United States Treasury. The so called "trusts" which continue to spring into existence, to prey upon "the fat of the land" all over the country, he does not directly appear to condemn or defend; but his sole purpose seems to be to defend the gentlemen connected with the Pacific railroads. He does this in an attractive manner, by entertaining the readers of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW with a liberal supply of anecdotes and jokes not altogether the newest. It seems to me that this is trifling with one of the most serious questions, and the one great question in which the people are all practically interested, and severely in earnest. I am not one of those who believe that "all property is robbery," nor that corporations should be made the scapegoats of "loose denunciation." On the contrary, I maintain that corporations have played leading parts—the star parts—on the great stage of our country's development and progress. Let justice be done them. Nevertheless it may be said, with "reverential calm," that about nineteen out of every twenty of the adult population of this country firmly believe that there has been improper speculation, fraudulent dealing, and in a large, general and universal sense, wholesale robbery in the construction and management of the Pacific railroads. I think the evidence sustains this. This universal sentiment and belief among all classes of our people is not wrong. "*Vox populi vox Dei.*" Historically, the universal voice of a people has always, in its principal stream, been distinctly an evolution of truth and a reliable standard of justice. And I am glad to be reassured that "Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and several other States" have begun to control the corporations in their several jurisdictions, and I hope the time may soon come when we shall be able to do the same here in Pennsylvania. Whenever the people's trusts are being violated and abused by those to whom they have been delegated, whether they be legislatures, judges, executives or corporations, the most effective weapons to arouse the people are by "glowing periods," "tingling denunciations" and "lurid rhetoric." These have ever been the weapons of revolution, without arms and without bloodshed, and Mr. Bromley has no just cause to complain so bitterly because Professor Swing and myself have tried to invoke them in a good cause. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bromley did not confine himself to the questions at issue, *ex animo*, and if not to the issue, then much worth reading could have been said in favor of corporations generally, even if he had been obliged to exclude the Pacific railroads from his article as he did the "Trusts."

W. M. RAPSHER.

VII.

SIBERIA AND "GEORGEISM."

IN the July number, Mr. G. T. Ferris calls attention to the following extract from George Kennan's "Siberian" article, said extract, in Mr. Ferris' opinion, showing the *practical workings* of Mr. Henry George's single tax upon relative land values:

"With a few exceptions all of the land in Siberia belongs to the crown. The village communes enjoy the usufruct of it, but they have no legal title, and cannot dispose of it nor reduce any part of it to individual ownership. All they have the power to do is to divide it up among their members by periodical allotments, and to give to each head of a family a sort of tenancy at will. Every time there is a new allotment the several tracts of arable land held by the crown may change tenants. So that if an individual should build a house or a barn upon the tract of which he was the temporary occupant, he might, and probably would, be forced, sooner or later, to